SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

Amnormente To-fay Aryant's Opera House—Ill-Treated Il Trovators. Newery Theatre—Nick of the Woods, &c. Fifth Av. Theatre—Delmosleo's. Maines. Globe Theatre-E. Eddy. Mattore. Nible's Garden-Colleen Bawn, Malines,
Ferrace Garden-Colleen Bawn, Malines,
Forner Garden-Grand Operatic Concert,
Tony Pastor's Opera House-The Wissel Shiff, Malines, Wallneh's -- The Long Strike. and's Museum - Through by Daylight. Matines.

For the accommodation of persons restling up our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, 56% West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broad

The Sun in the Country. Persons going to the country may have THE SUN sent to them daily by mail, for fifty cents per month, by audressing the Publisher.

FOR PRESIDENT.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CANDIDATE.

THE GREAT AND GOOD

HORACE GREELEY. Q!

TEXAS and NEW YORK.

Democratic Candidates for the Prestdency.

The number of Democrats who are candidates for the Presidential nomination of their party is limited, and their respective chances of success can easily be estimated.

New England has no candidate. She had one in the person of Gov. ENGLISH of Connecticut ; but Tammany Hall disposed of him by leaving him to be beaten at the recent State election. Had he succeeded by a respectable majority, he would have been a prominent aspirant for the Presidential nomination but now he is out of the race. A great out ery was made at the time about an alliance between him and Tammany. But this was nonsense. His defeat was hoped for at the wily old wigwam. In New York we have two candidates

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who is identified with Temmany Hall, and SANFORD E. CHURCH. who is opposed to it. Mr. HOFFMAN has, upon the whole, made a respectable Governor; but we do not believe he will get the nomination he desires. The Democracy of the other States are afraid of Tammany, and cannot readily be brought to favor a candidate who is identified with that institution. They are afraid of Tammany's reputation for dishonesty and rapacity. They dread the corruption which, under Tammany management, has prevailed in the city of New York, and the unprecedented and most alarming lawlessness which Tammany has introduced into our legislation at Albany It is not likely that they will agree in 1872 to take upon their shoulders the burden which a Tammany candidate would bring. Besides, they do not think that Mr. HOFFMAN is equal to the exigency of the present crisis. They regard him as a person of moderate force, with a rather commonplace mind, limited in its production of ideas . and they have not forgotten the gross blunder which he committed as a Judge in the KETCHUM case, or the tyrannical pertinacity with which he adhered to it after he had become Governor. We suppose, therefore, that "hare is no probability of Mr. HOFFMAN's nation, especially as a delegation from this State united in his support seems to be

out of the question. Judge Church would make an excellent candidate and an excellent President. His fame is equally enviable for purity of charac ter and power of intellect. It is believed that he possesses all the gifts and qualifications that are necessary to a statesman. His popularity with the Democracy of this State universal and well deserved; and the fact that in 1868, while as yet there were no fac tions among the New York Democracy, he received the suffrages of the whole party during many ballots in the National Conven tion, must have a considerable influence with the Convention in 1872. It is quite possible however, that the ordent desire for the nom ination which reigns in the bosom of Gov HOFFMAN may create a hostility to Judge Chunch in the Tammany division of the party, as fatal to his ambition as the reputation of Tammany with the Democrac of the nation is likely to be to that of Mr. HOFFMAN.

Mr. HENDRICKS of Indiana is a very prom inent candidate, and if elected he would make a respectable President. He will doubtless have at his back the delegates from Indiana in the National Convention but we doubt if those from any other State will be ready to give him an enthusiast of and lasting support. Ohio will be a unit against him. That much power Mr. PEN DLETON's friends are sure to possess in the Convention. We conclude accordingly that the hopes of the Indiana candidate are pretty certain to be defeated. The same result is likely to befull Mr. PENDLETON should his name be presented. He will kill HENDRICKS, and HENDRICKS will kill him and besides, Oblo will not be so zealous in his behalf as indiana will be in behalf of HENDRICKS

Missouri and Pennsylvania will, it i said, go to the Convention with the on exclusive purpose of securing the nomins tion of Gen. HANCOCK. We do not be Heve, even if this should prove to be the case, that they can succeed. The country has had enough-too much-o military Presidents; and the display of m I tary Court maintained in the Whit House, in open defiance of the law, is not calculated to reconcile the Democracy to the idea of putting their standard into the bands of a military man. Besides, they will no fail to reflect test, even if they could gas the elect on with HANCOCK, they would still be expessed to the danger of defeat afterwar just as the R par licans have been defeated broken, disgracish and almost destroyed by GRANT. HANCOCK will not do for a Demo cratic candidate, and this, we doubt not, will be the decision of the Convention.

If Chief Justice Chash were in vigorou health, and in poss ssion of his once great powers of mi d and body, he would be th strong st cardidat that could now be nomi nated by other party. But he is broken down

and subjected to the exhausting cares and toils of the office, it would not be likely that he could live through his term. Mercover, his sickness is known far and wide; and even if he had really recovered, he would be unavailable as a candidate by reason of the unwillingness of the people to elect as President one whom they suppose to be an invalid.

But though we do not think the Chief Justice can be the candidate of the Democracy, his judgment respecting the statesman who is really most suitable and most likely to be elected ought to be listened to with the greatest respect. He has said, and not very long since, to a personal friend of his, that the best man for the Democratic party to nominate is WILLIAM S. GROESBECK of Ohio. In this opinion we think that all intelligent men, whatever their personal preferences, most ultimately coincide. And certainly nothing can seem more desirable to any enlightened voter than the nomination for President of a man so pure, so able, so patriotic, so free from all factious connections, so far above all the arts of pecuniary corruption and party jobbery, so simple and yet so dignified in character, so genuine a democrat and so true an American, as WILLIAM S. GROESBECK-nothing, we say, can seem more desirable than the nomination of such a man, unless it should be his election.

The Great Tichborne Case-A Remarkable Court and a Remarkable Jury.

Those who have carefully watched the course of the proceedings in the case of Tich. BORNE agt. LUSHINGTON, now being tried in the Court of Common Pleas at London, must have been somewhat surprised at the announcement yesterday through the cable that the jury had informed the Judge of their belief that the claimant was an impostor, and of their readiness to render a verdict against him without waiting for the termination of his cross-examination. It is true that when subjected to the severe and critical questioning of Sir J. D. COLERIDGE, the Solicitor-General of England, who is the leading counsel for the defence, the claimant's answers have had the effect to damage to some extent in the estimution of the impartial reader the belief, nduced by his own testimony and that of the previous witnessess in his behalf, that he is n reality the Sir ROGER C. D. TICHBORNE whom he represents himself to be. But up to the date of the latest newspapers received by mail, there does not seem to be anything like sufficient ground for the action which the jury has taken, even if such action were in accordance with judicial propriety and

The cross-examination of the claimant had already, at last accounts through the mail, been going on for three weeks. The defence at the outset adopted an unusual and seem ngly difficult course. They avowed their ntention to show not merely that the claimant is not and cannot be Sir Roger Tich-BORNE, but that in fact he is one ARTHUR ORTON, a butcher, Australian bush-ranger, and horse-stealer. The claimant's health is poor, as he is suffering from a painful complication of diseases; and the lapses of memory which he has shown, together with the contradictory statements which has made in answer to the questions of the Solicitor-General, though attributed by the plaintiff's own party to these sufferings, are regarded by the defence as strong proofs that he is an impostor. Soon after the beginning of the cross-examination the Court had to be adjourned over for several days on account of the claimant's liness; and all these things seem to have

prejudiced his case very materially. The Solicitor-General began with ques tions as to the boyhood of the claimant, assuming him to be Sir ROGER TICHBORNE. and examining him upon his early recollections and his school days at the institutions where Sir Roger was undoubtedly educated. The witness remembered that he was taught Hebrew, Latin, and Greek at Stonyhurst College, but he did not recollect a word of any one of these languages. He did not know whether Cæsar wrote in prose or verse, or in Latin or Greek; and when a copy of Virgil was handed to him, he said the language in it looked to him like Greek. He said that chemistry was about poisons and herbs; and in answer to the question whether it related to what one got in a chemist's shop, he said that a dose of it would do the Solicitor General good. H disclosed a knowledge of the fact that nitromuriatic acid will dissolve gold, and denied that he learned it at any of the diggings. saving that he had been at a great many and never knew of acids being used there.

Passing on to the time when Sir Roger FIGHBORNE was stationed at Dublin as an officer of the Carbineers, the claimant's tesimony on the cross-examination was substantially in accordance with what he had reviously stated. The defence then proceeded to question him as to his identity with ARTHUR ORTON. He said he first met ORTON at Baysdale in 1855, and afterward saw him in Australia occasionally up to 1858, after which he was constantly in his company up to the end of 1859. He saw him again at Wagga-Wagga in 1862, still bearing the same of ARTHUR ORTON, and he was living there under the name of ALFRED SMITH at the time the claimant left Australia for Engand in 1866. The claimant said that since arriving at home he had written to ORTON, ut had received no answer.

This coincidence in point of time between the firal disappearance of ORTON and the departure of the claimant for England is i sisted upon with great emphasis by the lefence. They contend that this remarkable man, who asserts himself to be Sir Rockt PICHBORNE, is none other than the veritable ARTHUR ORTON, who was formerly a butcher d Wapping, ran away to sea, went to Chili and thence to Australia, where he becam otorious as a horse-thief and bush ranger and who has now come into an English court of justice one of the greatest imposters of modern times. In answer, however, to the question, " Are you yourself ARTHUR OR ron?" the witness said, "I am not." He said he never passed as ARTHUR ORTON, the only surnames besides TICHBORNE under which he was known abroad being Castre and Mongan; and his denial as to being Onton was several times repeated.

It appears further, that in the year 1865 he plaintiff wrote a letter to a resident of Wapping, desiring information in regard to

put in evidence and the following testimony elicited in reference to it : What made you so anxious to know about ARTHUR ETON and his family? I am sure I don't know. Was there anything important you wished to com Was there anything 'mnortant you wished to com-nuncate to him? Yes, there was.
Wast was it? I decline to answer that question.
The Chief Justice—Why? It might have a tendence.

The Solicitor General—To criminate you here?
Mr. Sergeant Dallanting—My friend is bound by the answer.

The Chief Justice—I wish to have the point argued.
I rever recollect its being raise; before. I am prepared to hear an argument on this if you press the

nestion.
The Solicitor-General—Was it something that had added arisen, or that had occurred years before?
Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE—Don't answer that ques The Chief Justice-You are not entitled to get indirectly what you cannot get directly. ectly what you cannot get directly.

The Sol citor-General—Upon your oath do you nean to say the answer would have a tendency to triminate you? Upon my eath it would.

Do you mean to say to render you hable to the crim-

mai law?

Mr. Sergeant Ballasting objected.

The Chief Justice explained to the witness that it would be understood he was rendered liable to the criminal law.

Witness—I so understand it.

Of course this testimony did not help the claimant's cause; but on the following day the revelations were still more adverse to him. It was shown that he arrived in England on Christmas Day, 1866, and that on the evening of that day he went to Wapping to inquire about ARTHUR ORTON's family. Two letters were produced in his handwriting and signed W. H. STEPHENS, which he admitted having sent to one or other of ORTON's sisters. The first of these letters expressed the writer's desire, as a friend of ORTON, to learn something about his family, and said that he had in his possession a likeness of ORTON's wife and child, having sent another copy to the other sister. The only explanation which the witness gave in regard to assuming the name STEPHENS was that a person of that name had been a passenger on the ship in which he arrived. The following is the crossexamination as to the pictures:

In this letter you speak of "the likeness of your brother's wife and child." Was ARTHUR OUTON mar

prother? Whe same con-ined? No. Had be a child? No. Was the likeness you sent one of your own wife and child? I sent no likeness at all at tind time. Then why did you in the letter say. "I sent your as-ter the likeness, &c., this morning?" I sent it at an-char time. other time.

The Judge-Then did you write in your letter that which was not true? I intended to send it, my lord, but not at that time.

The Attorner General-Did you send a portrait of your own wite ang chuld atterward? Yes, I did.

Sent it as Arthur Onon's wife and child? Yes. [Sentation] A photograph was here handed to claimant, who said was a portrait of his wife and child. Is that a portrait of the lady you call Lady Tromonne? Yes.

And the heir-at-law? No, it is a little girl. [Laugh-A juror, who, with his brethren, had been inspecting the picture, drew attention to the fact that it had been A juror, who, with his breather, and that it had been taken in Sydney.

The Judge—Then what you say is that this likeness when you sent was a likeness of your wife and entit?

Claimant—Yes, my lord. As I had said in my letter what was untrue, they continually bothered me to send the likeness, until I sent one of my own, thinking it would quiet them. [Laugnter.] I never thought it would quiet them. [Laugnter.] I never thought it would be used in this way.

Cross-examination continued—Then this letter would not describe your wife and endiden if jou were ARTHUR ORTON. I acknowledge it was very indiscrete of the to do all this. acknowledge it was very indiscreet of me to do all lists.

What do you mean by wanting a likeness to copy from? I quite agree that is as abund as the other.

What did you want it for? I really cannot tell you, iam sure. It was really very indirected doing so. Why should you be writing this nonsense about wife ind child when there was none? Well, if appears lave aever written anything but nonsense in my letters, as they appear in this court.

On! you no yourself an injustice, I assure you. Did you negure the likeness for copying? No; I think the net I sent was the only one I had.

Then that was all a fourtish, was it? That was all. You say, "I have liken so one of himself, which I intend to get some copies of." Was toat meaning yourself? No, it was not.

Have you a likeness of ORTON? No.

you silkeness of Orton? No.
) ou one of yourself at that time? I do not think y, did you not send one of yourself to represent un Onton? Certainly not, n why did you say you had a copy? I don't

I'm sure.
Judgo-Then that is untrue, too?
ness-Yes, it is, my lord.
Solicito-General-Now, upon your oath, had you
that very time a photograph of yourself and
of ARTHUR ORTOS? I had none of ARTHUR From Then the only one which you could have alinded to, at y, was a photograph of yourself? I had a photograph of myself, yes.

And is trust the only one to which you could have uly referred in that leftlef? I so not know that. I ill you I told an untruth in saying I had one.

What was the object of that untruth? I am sure I not say. set you tell why you wrote to ARTHUR ORTON's

elster, sending your own wife and chick's photographs ARTHUR OUTON'S promising to send a photograph of ARTHUR OUTON when you had some copies taken, and promising and writing in the hame of Sevens? No I dare say I had some object in view. I don't doubt it or a moment [Lauguter.] But have you forgotten? I don't recollect.

It was also proved that one of ARTHUR ORTON'S sisters regarded the claimant as her brother, but he attributed this to the news paper reports put into circulation by the de fence; and what occurred at the only interview which he has had with these sisters is not yet disclosed. The following further vidence was given in regard to the letter :

When you found that she was mistaken, why, in the name of common tense and hone-ty, did you not go down to her, and tell her she had made a mistake sustead of sending her a photograph of your own with and child? There is no doubt it was very indiscreet of me to do such a thing.

Why die you not go down and say there was a mistake, and tell her you were not her brother? Way did you not show yourself to her? I don't know that I and any onjection to doing so but I never thought of it. And you preferred to tell a tissue of inischoods to going down to her? You have no right to say that. Did you not tell a tissue of talschoods? No doubt about that I I houghted. bout that [Lughter.]
The Judge-is there a single word of truth in the

noing Clanding him toe letter .- Just point me arithat is true.

amant (after slowly reading it through)—
is true where I say the brother is a grea
in) e, and I promised to send him all the in ormation I could.

The Judge-Is there any other part that is true?

Claimant-I don't think there is any other part that The Judge—is that one of the letters to which Mr.

lorgeries? Baimant.—Yes. Fire Solicit r General—And that was a lie, too? Isimant.—Yes. On the following day the witness was

asked where he went by the name of Mon GAN. In Australia, he said; and the exam ining counsel continued:

Why did you drop Castro and take to Morgan? I decline to answer. It tends to climinate myself. I un-iorstand perfectly. The answer may subject me to a rstand perfectly. The answer may subject me to riminal prosecution. Is this a separate matter to that of the other day? Sergeant Lallanting objected.

Is this a separate matter to that or the other day? Sergeant lallasting objected. The Lord Cut if Justice—The objection must come from the witness. The quest on may be put up to the very hit, even "Have you committed murder?" This is of course, only an instraint, "Did you commit high teason?" If you prefer it.

The Solic tor-teneral—is the crime the same or a different one from that for which you claimed privilege before? I decine to answer.

The Lord Chie Justice—On what ground?

Witners—Because it would lead to others—other questions.
[After some pressure and explanation from the learned Judge the witness said it was the same crime, not a separation.]

extract dudge the witness said it was the same of the solicitor General—WasArruwaOnron at the i-ame lace when you changed from Castrao to Monoan at the state of the solicitor General—WasArruwaOnron at the i-ame lace when you changed from Castrao to Monoan at the i-ame lace when you changed from Castrao to Monoan at the was not charged with a crime, "our properties of the was not charged with stored with shoot in an analysis way robbety. We re you charged with the same crime as Arrura Paron? I desired with the same crime as Arrura Paron? I desired the and on totally with Arrura Onton? I decline to answer, was charged with Arrura Onton? I decline to answer, was charged with Arrura Onton ? I decline to answer, was charged with Arrura Onton with horse stealing, the size of cleek, on the roal trom Melbourae to Bendizo. To the Lord Chief Justice—I took the name of Monan about 1961 or 1862. Tony used it two or three houses I never was in the employ of Monans after hat thas we were accused of horse-stealing. The lacest of the Chief Chief Justice—It was in 1800 as a few lates and the very was the actual prosecutor, Breakse end of the year.

To the Lord Chief Justice—It was in the name of the manner of whom we sold the house. It was in the name of the lace of the whom we sold the house. It was in the lates we were accused of horse-stealing. The latest of the work was the actual prosecutor, Breakse he man to whom we sold the house. It was in the lates end of the year. end of the year o the Lord Chief Justice—It was in the name of tro, and Orton went by his own name.

What testimony has been given since the day on which these facts were brought out we do not as yet know; but up to this timeand considered in the light of the evidence of the claimant on the direct examination, and in the face of the fact that he has been recognized as Sir ROGER TICHBORNE by the person's mother, and by numerous gentlemen of the highest standing in society, who knew Sir ROGER in his youth-we cannot see enough to explain the action of the jury, unless it be due very largely to the singular conduct of the Judge who has presided at the trial. It cannot be denied that the claimant has revealed an extraordinary fonduces on his part for changing names, as well as an extreme facility in by dis ase; and if he were elected President, the wherezbours of Outon. This letter was lying about some things, and that he has

admitted the existence of facts which, if revealed, would tend to criminate him; but taking the evidence as a whole, we do not think that these facts are sufficient to break down his entire case.

As to Chief Justice BOVILL, his antipathy

to the plaintiff and his cause has been evi-

dent enough to every reader of the trial from its very commencement. It has been publicly stated that when asked by a lady what the probable duration of the case would be he mentioned a long period, adding, however, "unless the claimant goes from the witness stand into the prisoner's box." These facts were, of course, well known to the jury; and as the jurymen have been allowed to separate every day when the Court adjourned, they have been subject to all the influences of society prejudice adverse to the claimant. We find then in the capital of Great Britain, the journals of which so delight to picture the judicial iniquities which the English imagination portrays as occurring in the State of New York, the painful spectacle of a Judge who finds himself unable to restrain the expression of his hostility to one of the litigants before him, and a jury who think them selves competent to decide a cause before hearing half of one side. In country parlance, they have "gone off half-cocked." And if the Judge's language is any evidence of his thoughts, there can be little doubt that he had arrived at the conclusion to which they have come much earlier-in fact, at the opening of the case.

It must be said in his favor, though, that he had too much sense of propriety to receive the proposed verdict. The trial will not go on, however, until November next, as a vacation is to be taken by the Court from the 10th instant to the 7th of that month.

Not Willing.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania declares that " he is not and will not be, under any circumstances, a candidate" for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency. This announcement does credit to Mr. CAM-ERON's judgment and self-respect. He is now seventy-two years old, and is recognized as one of the ablest politicians in the country. He has three times been elected to the Senate of the United States, and has been Sec retary of War and Minister to Russia. After such distinctions Mr. CAMERON ought not to desire the Vice-Presidency, nor indeed to aspire to any office except that of President. But as the same circumstances which have placed some four or five other Republican Senators in a false position also constrain Mr. CAMERON to attach himself to the desperate chance of GRANT's renomination, he cannot now consistently come forward as himself a candidate for the Presidency, and he is accordingly obliged to decline alto-

This is a hard case for Mr. CAMERON; but it is not so hard for him as for some younger and more ambitious men who, for lack of that independence of soul or that perspicuity and strength of understanding which they were formerly supposed to possess, have weakly suffered themselves to be tied to GRANT, and are doomed to go down along with him.

The First Document.

The first publication for the Presidential ampaign of 1872 has just been issued at the Tribune office. It contains Mr. GREELEY'S letters from Texas and the lower Mississippi, his address to the farmers of Texas, and the admirable speech which he delivered on occasion of his great and enthusiastic reception by the citizens of New York in Union square. We have read the whole through with a lively interest, and commend the document to the people of the country as containing much more truth and practical sense, as well as wit and entertainment, than can ordinarily be found in any twenty campaign publications. The address to the farmers of Texas is especially valuable as a contribution to agricultural knowledge, and fully justifies Mr. GREELEY's nomination as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Candidate; while his speech to the people of New York city is a model of a political harangue. We trust that this pamphlet will have a very wide circulation. It ought to be diffused by millions in every part of the country.

Now let us have a cheap campaign edition of Mr. GREELEY's work entitled "What I Know of Farming." It should be illustrated with his portrait and with a view of his farm at Chappaqua. He has there one of the finest barns ever built in this country

The recent wonderful performance of Mr. BONNER's colt Startle-a mile in 2:291, unprecedented by a four-year-old, and this, too,

Startle's Performance-A Good Trainer.

carrying 270 pounds weight-confirms the good opinion which has long been entertained of the judgment of his trainer, Mr. CARLL BURR. Happening to meet Mr. BURR n the city a few days before Startle was brought down, we inquired of him how the famous colt was doing. " He has carried me faster than any other horse ever did except Joe Elliot and Bruno," replied Mr. BURR.

His estimate of the colt's speed has been fully verified by the public trial.

Paying for the Whistle .- Orders have been ssued from the Custom House and other Federal offices in this city, levying a tax of five dollars o all supordinates whose salaries are below \$1,000 per annum, and ten dollars on all whose salaries exceed that sum. The order creams a good deal of squealing. The small fry complain that they have been taxed for New Hampshire and Connecticut within the last four months, and the new tax is rather steep for a new enrollme at of the GRANT party in this city, in which they have no interest. Several of the victims told a Sun re perter that if GRANT was renominated they would resign. Reasoning from expense, they knew that they wouldn't have day of their salary to take home to " 'amilies, as GRANT would want it

It is alleged in the Washington Star that a presentation of silver plate which was made to he Hon. James Harlan of Iowa when he was about to retire from the office of Secretary of the Interior was provided for by a direct tax of one dollar per head, assessed and collected among the subordinate clerks by the confidential clerks in the Secretary's own room, not one clerk in a dozen freely and voluntarily subscribing. The swindle was exposed at the time, and many persons supposed that Mr. HARLAN would decline the present and return the plate; but he held on to it. No wonder he supports GRANT, they are both of them present-takers.

SPAIN'S OWN CONFESSION. FRUITLESS WAR THAT IS IMPOV.

ERISHING THE NATION. What Clear-Headed spaniards See - The

Absolute Impossibility of Conquering Cuba-Meu and Money Needed that Spain cannot Supply—The Growing Strongth of the Men who are Fighting for Freedom. We find in a late number of La Constitucion, a beral journal of Magrid, edited by M. Rivero, who is stated to have been offered a place in the Cabinet, the following graphic account of the actual tate of affairs in Cuos. It emanates from the pen of a spanish officer who has been a long while in the island, and for whose impartiality and trustwortiness the editor vouches. It will go far to convince American readers of the utter worthlessnes f the statements officially made, and so often repeated by the Captain General of the island, that the volution had been suppressed.

The letter says: "The ouject of war is to conquer the enemy, and consequently it should be waged with all the energy and with every element and every resource needed to obtain complete and useful victory. War ought never to be waged un ces these elements can be relied on; and Napoleon III., for having ignored this truth, has overwhelmed France with those horrors which shock us and vione consequences it is difficult to foresee.

Are we waging the war in Coba in a manner reuire i both by foresight and patriotism in order to asure a complete, speedy, and useful triumph? I elieve this question cannot be answered affirms

AN APOLOGY FOR SPANISH FAILURES. "Our soldiers are fighting here as Spanisrds always fight; our citizen militia, although their irregularities have caused us much injury, have us nestionably assisted us by their cooperation; and lastly, our navy has done more than could be expected of it, if we take into consideration the extent of coast it has to guard and the limited means at its ommand. Everybody has behaved well. The Government has furnished the means which it was asked to supply; and yet withal, what result has On tals point the whole truth ust be told; it is indispensable to learn what the ituation really is; and whatever it may cost us, I consider it our duty to tear away the veil which covers hopes that deceive and iliusions which are eplete with danger.

I wish I could share these hopes or believe in hese illusions; but experience and harsh facts prevent it. Since the beginning of the revolution we have been assured that it was morally and materialv conquered. Telegraphic messages appear stereo-sped to this time, and every official despatch, every communication, every letter, every piece of infor-nation, confirms the assertion.

WHAT IS THE BRALITY ?

WHAT IS THE REALITY?

The reality is that the insurrection holds every place to which it extended when it first spread in the Eastern and Central Departments, that is, from Sanlago to the Cinco Villas; that the insurgente, unnounbered now with useless people, those alone remaining in the fleid who are determined and bound to the cause, are more emboidened and more aggressive; they burn a bridge between Sanlingo and Cobre, as if we were to say between Madrid and Getale or Validemoro; they reduce a town to ashes under the very gunsor the Morro of Sanlago; they capture three fortified towers within four leasues of Puerto Frincipe; they attack with bodies of men which the desystenes estimate at over 800, and the situation in the Cinco Villas has been so alarming that allocable there are 9,000 of our troops operating there, it is said that as many more are required and the Captsin-General has been obliged to repeir thither from Havana and take the direction of operations bimself.

An impossibility demanded.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY DEMANDED.

This is the situation as gathered from the authentic sources, and consequently it is evident that the means which we have hitherto employed are insufficient to obtain the anticipated result, and that we must increase our energy and our resources until we win our object. The system followed up to the present moment has been barren of results.

What we have some until now, and what we must not do in future, is, hunting the enemy in the woods, in the Lickets, and in the open; beating alm when we have met him, and when we have failed to meet him allowing him to hits and to respiear whenever it satisf him, wastaz our treasures and driving our solders to the hospitals. What is required he a more energetic and more decisive line of action. It was pointed at the beginning, and in view of the topgraphy of the country and the view of the topography of the country and the ature of the war which the insurgents wage, that

WHY SPAIN CANNOT DO IT.

The difficulty of the task is patent. The island contains about 4.000 square leagues, without roads or means of transit, full of craggy mountains, like those of Limonee in Santiago, and the Recambra in the Cinco Villas, covered with impenerable lorests, and with shelteriess plains on which our men are exposed to all the rigors of the climate, of a tropical sun, and of deluging rains. It is not therefore difficult to understand that a military occupation of such a country will require incalculable sacrifices. But if necessary we must hear them.

Probably the insurrection cannot be suppressed in say other way. But if the above plane and any other way. any other way. But if the above plan appear impracticable or too costly, let all the requisite forces be sent at once and altogether. Let us do anything out what we have been doing, and what would appear to be the only intention of deing in the luture. Spain has sent to Cuba over 60,000 men since the revolution first broke out; but the losses have been and always are incarculate in America, and the result has been that all along we have had in the ranks men who could make out little or no use of their arms, and was at times, in lies of assisting the army, have retarded its operations. any other way. But if the above plan a SENDING MEN ONLY TO BE KILLED.

There are symptoms of disaster, because as the symptoms of disaster, because as the symptomic reasons are to fill up the ranks, a contingent was left unfit to ope with the enemy, and our arms were frequently in the names of men unable to use them. If we do not absand on our old course, not only will the war be indefinitely prolonged, but we incur areatrists, without any reasonable hope of enours it, and we meanwhile are wasting our most precious clood, and money which we have not got. THE USELESSNESS OF THE WAR.

Whom can this showness possibly benefit? Not he Spanish army, which is being uselessly and inproriously decta ated; not Cuoa which is being concerted into a desert; not Spain, who is spending
dere her best blood, and who sees the hogral instittions on which she to-day founds her hole of
a notious in one being dragged in the mid
it is slowness may possibly benefit those who are
still taking crops off their super estates defough
at a cost of such immense and such pain in said
these to the country. This fratrictical war may bring
money and position to some men who could spire
to neither in a nerval condition of things. hees to the country. This fratrictal war may bring money an i position to some men who could sepre to nethere in a nermal condition of things. It is surely time that the Government learned to know its true and its base friends; time that it awase and that it placed the question on its proper basis. Let it send at once every element requisite to which up the war in mediately; but it it cannot do this, let it at least abstain from sending 12,000 to 14,000 men there every par, who are only destroyed by the deady climate, and produce no other result than the developing of the island and its inertiable man the desolation of the island and its inevitable oss to bpain."

The Desperate Condition of Spanish Finances.

Correspondence of The Sun.

MADRID, June 18.—During the whole past rock we have had daily reports of the resignation of Moret as Minister of Finance; but 1 am incline o the opinion that he will hold on. The Committee f the Cortes have authorized ann to issue \$45,000, 000 of Treasury notes at 12 per cent. interest; and dso to issue in addition a sufficient a nount of three per cent, consolidated bonds to produce thirty mil ions of dol:ars more. These three per cents are now selling at about 27.

25. At this price Moret will have to issue one and dred and twenty millions to produce the thirty mil of course, to ge par.

These new loans will increase the annual interest chargeable upon the Treasury by the amount of \$7,200,000 years. At the same time the gross revenue is diministed at only \$9,000 000, against \$110,00,000 pervicusity. The same Committee who have voted in layor of this issue of new bonds have refused to allow an excise antivon which and injures of about 10 cents per gailon, which More asked for.

With the national income thus reduced, a standing

and noder this new issue they will probably fall to

With the national income thus reduced, a standing army at home or \$0,000 men, a may much honer than that of the United States, and more c. sty, and war with tiba, the complete hand impress of the Spanish Gevernment current bevery distant.

Benefit of Mr. Williamson On Wednesday afternoon Mr. J. C. Williamson of Wallack's Theatre takes a benefit at Nibio's Garden. Mr. Williamson will appear as the Irish Emirant, John Brougham will play Micawber, Fedx logers Uriah Heep, Pauline Markham Agues Whitfield, and Euma Cline Mrs. Micowber. Miss Howson will sing several songs, and Outs Goot will re-eite a toem-in character. Mr. Williamson is one of the finest and most pains taking comedians who has ever attained popularity in New York, and richly deserves a rousing blacifi. He woes to San Francisco. We congrammate, the Pacine const on its new theatrical treasure.

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF WOOL.

Great Excitement in the Trade-Wool and Weellen Goods up from 10 to 25 per Cent. In a few Weeks-Causes of the Rise -Mr. Stewart's Operations.

An uncommon excitement pervades at present ne usually quiet circle of dealers in wool and goods made of wool in this country. The cause is the sudden rise in the price of the staple, which mmenced some six or eight weeks ago, and appears not as yet to have reached its full limit. Common Mexican wool, which used to sell at 'rom 18 to 20 cents a pound, is selling at from 30 to 32 cents. Carpet wools, usually quoted at 30 cents gold, are held at 87% cents. Cape wools have gone up from 35 cents to 40 cents; Australian wool from 42 cents o 52 cents; and what are called extra floeces, which are a standard in the wool market, like middlings in the cotton market, are quoted at from 61 to 64 cents, as against 47 to 50 cents six weeks since. Even shearlings, which are the short wool which grows on sheep between the time of their shearing in the spring and their slaughtering in the fail, and are used for making hats, sell at 40 cents a pound nstead of 25 cents, the old price.

THE VARIOUS WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES have responded of course to this rise in the raw naterial. Carpet yarns have advanced from 37% cents per pound to 60 cents per pound. Two and bree ply carpets are 12% per cent, dearer than they were, and Brussels, which recently fetched \$1.95 per yard, are held at \$2.15. All kinds of woollen cloth and clothing material have advanced on an average 10 per cent, with an upward tendency. The utmos activity is manifested in the trade. The manufac-turers have orders ahead for everything they can make for several months to come, and, as is usual, the fear of the rotal dealers of higher prices still to come leads them them to rush in and supply them.

THE CAUSES OF THE RISE

THE CAUSES OF THE RISE

are manifold, and it is entirely explicable according to well known laws of trade.

J. In the first place, the price of wool has been exceedingly low for several years past, so that it has not been profitable in this country to produce it. Hence our farmers have, to a large extent, sold off their sheep and raised hogs instead. The result has been that in 1868 the wool clip was 20 per cent, less than it was in 1868, and in 1870 20 per cent, less than it was in 1868, and in 1870 20 per cent, less chain it was in 1868, and in 1870 20 per cent, less chain it has in 1869. This alone might not have materially affected the price, but other things just now come in to assist it.

2. The recent war in Europe created an extraordinary demand for soldiers' clothing, and a rapid consumption of it by wear; while at the same time the withdrawal of so many men from labor diminished for lood instead of being kept to shear.

withdrawal of so many men from labor diminished the production of wool, the sneep being slaughtered for food instead of being kept to shear.

3. The yellow fever in Buenos Ayres has also stooped the shipment for the present from that port of the immense wool clip of Brazil. This cause will soon cease to operate, but for the moment it is as if Brazil were shut out of the market altogetier.

4. Another element at work is the abundant supply of water this season, enabling many mills to run constantly, which last year, owing to the drougut, were stopped for a long time. This practically doubles the demand for raw wool.

5. The great case of the money market cooperates with the Devious causes, and assists the rise by furnishing not only the regular dealers, but outside speculators, with means to buy and hold a large stock of wool and keep it out of the market. If money were tight and nobody bought but the manufacturers, and they only from hand to mouth to keep their mills roing, the scarcity of the supply would probably only cause a slight advance in prices. As it is, there is a leverish desire to buy for a further rise, and they desire, while it lasts, brings about its own apparent gratification.

its own spparent gratification.

MR. A. T. STEWART

has the credit with many ill-informed people
of having engineered a great corner in the
market, and of having already made a profit of
\$1,000.000 on his operations. Inquiry among members of the trade has failed to discover any grounds
for this belief. Mr. Stewart has been obliged, during the past two or three years, to take possession
of a carpet factorwind several woollen factories on
which he had mortgages, and has since been running them on his own secount. Hence, he is a
large buyer of wool, and, apprehensive of bigher
prices by and by, has laid in an ample stock for
future use. But shrewd men who know of his
operations say that he has bought reckessly and
extravagantly, and is more likely to lose than to
make money on his purchases.

THE PROSPECT

for the present is, as we have said, very good for higher prices; but the production of wool over the whole world is so immense that any rise in a par-ticular market drawwite that market a supply from

TICHBORNE'S ANCESTOR

The Conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth-

The Execution Scene in Lincoln's lun Fields Three Hundred Years ago. In Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature" we find an account of the Babington conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, for which fourteen members of he first families of England suffered the extrem name Mr. Disraeli prefixes to the article, was the ancester of the family whose record and genealogy have been made the talk of the world to-day by res son of the cause citebre which is on trial in the

Chidiock Titchbourne of Southampton was an in-

timate friend of Authory Babington, and the latter

Court of Common Pieas in London.

had been worked on by a Josuit, Ballard by name, a man of great intrepidity and talents, whom Camden calls "a silken priest in a soldier's habit." Bailard, in the interest of his church, concount a plot of in the interest of his church, concocted a plot to assassinate Etzabeth. Babington was a Catholic, and had been touched by some confidential friends of the Scottish Mary, to whom behad been introduced, and between whom and himself there followed an intercourse of letters which seemed as deeply tine tured with love as with loyalty. Babination went meartify into the piot, and secuced many of his personal triends to share his danger and glory.

Among those to whom he proposed his, or rather Bahard's plan, was Chidlock Tichbourne, and although the latter declined to join his comrate, cowas of too noule a nature to reveal the secret, and his reluctant consent was intered from his slienes.

The whole details of the plot were discovered by Elizabeth's crafty Minister Walsingham, and the constitutors, with one sole exception, were capturelized executed after the barbarous lashion of that day by hanging and by being drawn and quartered before life was extinct. The companions and the servants of the arch conspirator B hlard were soles for white of the arch conspirators B hlard were soles for white of the retained with copies of every letter before it was defined with copies of every letter before it reached Mar, is hard. Baoington had even portrayed the conspirators, himself standing in the mids to them. that the imprisoned Queen might have some kind of acquaintance with them. This very picture, before it was delivered to Mary, the subject whe lace of the record comments of the most pathetic instances of domestic effection appeared. One had engaged in this somic Waising and had copied to exhibit to Elizabeth the faces of the recrete hemels.

When the band of triends were called on for their actence, the most pathetic instances of domestic silection appeared. One had engaged in this plot social to the recrete their of their actence, the most pathetic instances of domestic silection appeared. One had engaged in this plot social to the recrete was condemned, because, after using every endeavor to secrete a friend. Tom Salusbury, whom he had tried to induce to withdraw from the conspiracy, he added him to escape.

C. idiock Tite abourne issued an address to the people the might previous to his execution, which breathes all the carelossness of hie in one who knew all its value. In it he speaks of his friend Bohniston. "Of wo m I made no small account, whose friendship has brought into this; he told in the whole matter, I cannot deny, as they had it down to be done; but I always thought it implies and denied to be a dealer in it; but the regard of my 'riend caused use to be a min in whom the odgrowerb was verified. I was sheet and so consent-ca." Further on he was. "I am descended from a house, from two hundred years before the conquest, never stanned till this my misfortime."

Titelbourne had addressed a letter to his "dear wie Agnes." the hight before he suffered, which Mr. Disraeli discovered among the Harletan MSS., and which, as Mr. Disraeli reing, and contains some touches of expression, all sweeness and tenderness, which mark the Shackeppearancera.

Mr. Disraeli closes, is article with some "verses made by Chidiosk Titchbourne with some "verses made by Chidiosk Titchbourne with some "verses made by Chidiosk Titchbourne of his self-cit in the Iower, the night before he suffered death, who was executed in Lincoin's hon Fields for treason, 1835." It is note Mr. Disraeli discovered with some "verses made by Chidiosk Titchbourne but on the old editions of Sir Waller R. learing populations of the old editions of the and the was certain of securing the reader's favor t

The Hon. James B. Nichelson is Father of the comed of the Fociety of Tammany. He is one . recti r. He is one of the Board of Direction in sec sow York Balance Dry Doca Company. His zeor the advancement of these many interests is we known. Too much mental strain has had a bit case the usual result. He is feeble in healts, and ns physicisms have decided that a visit to certain one famous Garman medicinal batts is necessary to

The Father of the Tammany Tribe.

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President :

USELESS S. GRANT. THE PRESUNT-TAKER.

The Ominous Sileace or Handricks-Woolley

or of the Indianation a Journa

tion, and with have to try it again. Where is Ruezeve? Why is he so long sit at?"—Indianapolis Jours and.

What a harvest field the Herald man left untouched! How could be neglect Dick Bright, John Carleton, William Tarner, Judge Patierson, and IBayless W. Hanna? They were sworn friends of Mr. Hendricks at New York in 1883, and became an objurgatory by-word, as was octore the army in Fianders. If the reporter will only return, I will furnish him interrogatories to be put to those gentlemen, and if he has leisure and money he might go thence to see W. F. Storey at Chicago; thence to St. Paul, to the headquarters of Hancock; from there to Frank Bait's domicile, and on, by a swing around the circle, to interrogate Forrest, Gordon, Gibson, Winston, Hampton, Ould, and Stevenson, gentlemen all, who have a distinct recoilection of having encountered Indiana treason at New York. Hancock might tell of sundry agreements and their violation, and anbacquent attempts to bring him into line with the political animalculæ controlled by Hendricks. Boas Tweed knows a heap, and Wash, McLean would fatten a volume with tales of the bargain with the "d—d bondholders." If all this does not exhaust the reportorial gentleman, he can ask Mr. Hendricks sig more questions, after which I will present him with an electrotype by Prost, of Harper's Weekly, of the Democratic boat—Charles Francis Adams, Ciptain, and William S. Groesbeck, Plot—under sail for the White House in 1872, and in the act of passing Traitor's Island, whereou will be Mr. Hendricks and his banditti in the attitude of besecching a deck passage.

his bandiki in the attitude of beseconing a decapassage.

Chief Engineer McLean, with carroty hair and hily-white face (?), with Joe Cooper as sloker, will be well blaced in the foreground. Write to the Herald and teil Bennett to send McFarland back. Mr. Hendricks was moved by his modesty in asking him not to publish the interview. He has the Presidency as bad" that this must be done or some other depletive resorted to.

Buckeys.

A Leading Journal in Massachusetts Declares for Mr. Greeley.
From the springfield Republican, July 6.

It is proper for us to say that Mr. Greeley is our candidate, and to explain, as occasion may offer, why we prefer him to other possible or probable

The Candidates of the Germans.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: Allow me to make a few remarks in your worthy paper in regard to the article which appeared in the ever-spining SUN on July 6. It was in reference to the movement of the Germane in the

next Presidential campaign. As far as I have heard, this movement has been going on for several months back, not alone in New York, but in the East and West, and especially in the last mentioned region, where they have aiready hoisted the flaz with the names on of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts of New York for President, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts for Vice President. If such men as these should be elected for the above offices, then the United States may again be restored to the same government as we had under the Father of our Country, George Washington. Therefore, let every one raily, not alone the Germans of this great Enpire state, but all true loyal citizens, and let their choice be Wm. M. Evarts and John Quincy Adams for President and Vice-President of the United States.

New York, July 6.

Grant Advised to Change his Cabinet-Hue he Scuse Enough ?
From the Barrisburg State Journal.

he Scuse Euough?

From the Hurrisburg State Journal.

There is one great business man in this country, eminent for his past success as he is distinguished for his personal good traits and exalted patriotism, was should have long since occupied a place in Grant's Cabinet, because he has the peculiar ability to fit him for such a position. We alinde to Marshall O. Roberts of New York city, the great supper and railroad projector.

At the bectinning of the war, when the country was deficient in naval force and martitime resources, Mr. Roberts, without a moment's hesitation or delay, gathered his vast fleets, put them into proper order, and placed them at the service of the Government. He did not stop to chaffer as to what he was to receive for such a contribution, but while other men were foreboding evil and predicting disaster to the Union cause, he came forward and, placed his private fortion in the hands of his country, bidding her to use it without stint. And when the time came that the Government could dispense with such service, no neither demanded pay nor honor for nimself. All he asked was that the mea who manned his ships should be paid by the Government, which reasonable domand was for a time resisted by officials who were secretly conneving in other directions to roo the Government of millions. But not only in this respect alone did Mr. Roberts resisted by officials who were secretly committing in other directions to rob the Government of millions. But not only in this respect alone did Mr. Roberts show his loyalty during the war for the Union. His patriotism never slept, and he indulged in generous acts alike to save the republic and secure the success of the Republican party. Such men are well worthy the honor of the Republican leaders and the gratitude of the country, and with the peculiar ability of Mr. Roberts for the position, Gen Grant sample is once well him to the charge of

eculiar ability of Mr. Poperts for the position, en. Grant should at once call him to the charge of ie Navy Department
If New York is to have a place in the Cabinet, it abilities, who understand its wants and car put as proper estimate on its resources—men who have grown up with its material prosperity, who have bloosed its development, and who are now engaged in schemes of vast honorable enterprise is advance its giory and make it the ruler of the continent. Such a man we have in Mr. Roberts, and its such as these the country looks for its best service, and the President should go to find advisers.

Dr. Waterman's Story Fintly Contradicted.

Sin: The article of Sigismund Waterman in your issue of to-day calls for a contradiction. He did not probe the wound, but simply bound stim a ose manner. When asked his charge, he replied two dollars, which the boy was about to pay, and then the doctor (perhaps snuffing some better becomary result) declined any pay, sending the boy away with the remark, "That ball won't hart you, it can remain there twenty years," showing that the Believue Hospital" idea was an afterinought, "Believue Hospital" idea was an afterinonchi, which is confirmed by the fact that the doctor to same day voluntarily called upon the wounted hoy, and being taken to task by the mother for his mirror centry questione, his reoly in substance was. "Well, you cannot blame me; I wanted to see if there was any money in it." These assertions will be sustained by affidavits should it become necessity. This has not the innocent appearance nor sympathetic bearing that the doctor is pleased to put upon the questions. How does the doctor distinguish between the persons who can and cannot afford to pay a physician in determining whether or not they are fit subjects for "Believue Hospital?" Is it by huminating and insulfing them with such treatment as this patient received? If the doctor can by proof refute the above, the public will give him crudence as beginning an injured innocent, and will not till then consider an attempt to give the public facts "a dispassing teature in any person's character." Further comment unnecessary. Respectfully,

JOHA G. H. MYERS, 21 Park row.

NEW YORK, Jul

The Case of Dr. Waterman.

To the Editor of The Sun.
Sin: Many friends of Police Surgeon Dr. Watercan were astonished on reading the charge preterred. by Mr. Meyers against him, as his antecedents entirely belied it. I have myself known many lustanes of his gratuitous attendance upon the poor, and was glad to see his contradiction in The Sun of yesterday. There are some so-called doctors, however, in the city who have not quite so high a regard for the Hippocratean oath, which provides that they should attend to the poor when recessary. One of these "physicians" living at 217 Ciristic street, bangs out his shingle as Caaries Do Moor, M. D. A few days ago be was called in to see a four woman; a wayde a greech, it and demands his ter. The

NEW YORK Juy 7. The Story of Two Unwashed Democrats.

othe fation of the Sun. Sin: Two unwashed Democrats made their pearance at the Battery bath yesterday, and after ly paying their 25 cents admittance, had two toys s chucked out to them by the highly-polished, peret gentleman in charge. Two towels not balag ufficient to remove the accumulation of earth upon their persons, they politicly asked for two cities, accompanying the request by saving that they would asked for two cities, accompanying the request by saving that they would ask extra for the privilege. This modest request was most politicly but decidedly relused, accommanded by the granulous mornanton that one lowel was considered supple, and, pay or no pay, they sould not have more. The two unwasted numericary but they thus in the direction of these ery put their toes in the direction of the ill-board erry, and in a foreign territory found all the towers

they wanted.

Now, Mr. Editor, if not too pertinent a question, why should dirty Democrats be compelled to emprate to obtain their rights, when the same water wasnes both the store of New Jersey and that of New York, free of charge?

Yours truly.

Apple Jack.

Brposit your surpins tunds in the Mutual Beneal